NEW YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1845.

By Government Express.

## TEN DAYS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

Firmness in the Cotton Market. DEPRESSION IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bad Harvests Anticipated.

TERRIBLE STEAMER COLLISION. Over One Hundred Lives Lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE

## OVERLAND MAIL.

The Steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Sunday noon, having made the passage in less than twelve days. She brings ten days ater intelligence.

The news is not of much importance. Large sales of Cotton at previous prices.

Among the passengers, are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. Hackett. They will remain a year. It is said the terms of their engagement are the highest yet given to any actors from England. The transactions in American securities have been

very limited, and prices are still depressed. Mr. Charles Ware, formerly of this country, died recently at Liverpool. He had been engaged in

The wife of George Catlin, Esq., the celebrated ainter and delineator of Indian customs, died in

Paris on the 30th ult. Mr. Jenifer, the Minister at Vienna from the United States, has received his order of recal.

It was expected that Parliament would be prerogued on the 7th or 8th inst. A cargo of American ice has arrived at Glasgow

here its unloading attracted much attention. It is a fact worthy of notice in the United States, that wool is considerably higher now than for a long period previous to the repeal of the duty. This apparent paradox is easily explained a legitimate result of that enlightened measure by those even partially acquainted with the science of commerce.—Liverpool paper.

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Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the junior branches of the Royal Family, are still sojourning in that beautiful spot, the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty makes frequent excursions to the picturesque scenery with which the island abounds, as well as her Royal Consort, and their children, are in excellent health.

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following from Aleppo, June 5:—"The troops of the Pacha of Damascus have gained a great victory over the Arais, who had surrounded the town of Hama. They took 1,000 prisoners, of whom they beheaded 250, and an immense booty.

immense booty.

Mr. Brunel has devised a new engine, to run fifty miles an hour, and to work on eight driving wheels.

London evening paper.

Mr. McLane.-The royal mail-steamer Acadia Mr. McLane.—The royal mail-steamer Acadia, Captain Harrison, arriced in Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, at 11 o'clock, A. M., after a very good voyage of 12 days 18 hours from Boston. It having been notified by telegraph that she had on board Mr. McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, a number of persons assembled at the Pier to witness his landing as a mark of respect. During his stay in town he occupied apartments at the Adelphi Hotel; and proceeded as Friday to London, where he arrived in the course of the day, and took up his residence at Thomas's Hotel, Berkely-square, London. The London press announce his arrival with cordial greeting.

HIGH-HANDED INJUSTICE.—The Journal du Havre of the 2d of August, contains the following article, which is taken from the Courier Mercantile, of Genoa, of the 26th ult., and is a good illustration of the arbitrary disposition of British naval officers, and the manner in which they interpret the international laws, whenever they think they can act with impunity.

national laws, whenever they think they can act with impunity.

Captain Aquaronne, commanding the Sardinian brig Sansone, had left Bahia on the 3d of March, with a cargo of tobacco, rum, manufactured goods, and sundry other articles. There were on board a crew of fifteen persons, twelve passengers of different nations; she was going to the coast of Africa. She arrived at Quitta, where she was boarded by Captain Layton, of the British brig of war Signet, who announced to Captain A., that he, the crew and passengers of the Sansone were his prisoners. Captain A., his mate, the boatswain, and a sailor, were allowed to remain on board their vessel; the remainder, with the passengers, were taken on board the Signet, and an English crew, under the command of one of their officers, took possession, the Sansone found there the Signet, which had arrived six days before. At this place, the Sardinian crew and the passengers were ordered back to their own vessel, and the Sansone was finally put under the command of the First Lieutenant of the Signet, Mr. Ant. Edward Lynon, who took with him a crew of fifteen British sailors. It is under the orders of this officer that the Sansone reached Genoa.

Thus the passengers who wanted to go to the coast of Africa, and had in those regions business of importance to transact, were brought by force to Genoa, where they probably knew nobody, and have no means of supporting themselves, unless the Sardinian Government comes to their assistanbe. Moreover, a cargo destined for a distant trade and a special market, is brought to Europe, where it will find no purchasers, and that because a British commander supposed the vessel was a slaver.

United Mexican Mining Association.—A meeting of this body was held in London on the 30th ult.

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UNITED MENICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this body was held in London on the 30th ult. The chief business was to make an alteration in the deed of settlement, so as to enable the directors to declare a dividend, without having so large a surplus as £60,000, which was confirmed. Notice had been given of a dividend of 5s, per share, and the chairman previously to declaring it, stated that, having received additional remittances since the last meeting they were enabled to declare a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, which was done accordingly. The company has been struggling with great difficulties for upwards of twenty years, and this is the first dividend that has been paid since its commencement.

Trial of the Spanish Pirates.—The trial of

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TRIAL OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.—The trial of the ten Portuguese and Spaniards charged with piracy, and with the murder of ten Englishmen belonging to her Majesty's ship Wasp, came on at the Exeter assizes on the 24th ult., before Mr. Baron Platt, and a jury composed partly of foreigners. The trial lasted two days. On the second day, the jury retired, and, after an absence of an hour, returned into court with a verdict of guilty against the Majaval, Servs, Alves, Ribiero, Francisco, Martinos, and Josquim; and not guilty as regarded Dos Santos, Manuel, and Jose Antonio. The learned judge then passed sentence of death, leaving them no hopes on this side of the grave.

Commencial.—The elements

Commercial.—The elements continue to be an object of serious apprehension, and fears for the salety of the harvest are daily on the increase. The weather continues broken, the temperature is low, there is little sunshine, and the absence of warmth is supplied by occasional falls of rain, which in some districts have done serious, but not irreparable, injury to the growing crops. Up to the present moment the amount of injury, taken in the aggregate, has not been heavy, and with the return of fine weather, the produce of the fields would speedily ripen, and the result would equal, perhaps exceed, the yield of any recent year. The danger is as to the luture. The harvest, under any circumstances, must be late, and a late harvest is always perilous. In the meantime, the stock of grain in the country is daily dwindling away, and calculations are being made that there is not actually more than a fortinght's consumption on hand. A bad harvest—which may Heaven in its mercy avert!—would be a national calamity, at the present time so fearful, that we turn from its contemplation with feelings akin to horror, and nothing but the goodness of an allwise Providence can save us from the impending evil. The rainous effects of a bad harvest, in the present position of the country, are incalculable. In a week all the sources of national prosperity would be dried up. The value of money would increase—the bank would restrict its issues—speculation would experience and for in gold—manufactures would experience and COMMERCIAL.—The elements continue to be a

acute, an instant shock—the produce markets would sufier—credit would be impaired—capital would disappear—and a crisis, in which the strongest would bend before the blast, would sweep over the land, and bring misery, more or less acute, to every hearth. As to the political phase of the calamity, that is of secondary importance. But there can be little doubt that it would arm the Anti-Corn Law party with "a voice potential as double as the Duke's." We write on the evening of the fourth of August. The weather yesterday was cold and squally. During the night the rain fell in heavy torrents. To-day the sun has been charty of his presence, and the advance of each day renders matters more critical. Warmth and sunshine appear to have taken their departure, and in no instance has the proverbual fickleness of our climate been more apparent.

The weather has already began to influence the corn markets. In London the rise has been considerable, and the quotations indicate not so much the business done as the fears which prevail. In the Liverpool market, on Friday and Saturday, prices improved considerably, and the market closed firm at an advance on the previous quotations. The same influence has and will be experienced in the other great corn markets of the kingdom. There are professional croakers busy in giving the most gloomy picture of present appearances, and the "rogues in grain" are proverbial for having little sympathy with the rest of the world. Speculators are now beginning to count the odds against the weather—how successfully a short time will show. The character of the weather, during the next fortnight, will decide the fortunes of thousands, and involve the fate of parties and of cabinets.

As this is the subject of the week, we have be-

of thousands, and involve the fate of parties and of cabinets.

As this is the subject of the week, we have bestowed the utmost care in presenting our Canadian and United States' readers with a comprehensive and correct return of the principal Corn markets in Great Britain. It will be seen from these ample details, that the upward price of Grain during the last month has been steady and uniform, and that the article is dearer now by 12s. to 14s. per quarter than it was at the corresponding period in July. At Liverpool, on the last market day, Foreign Flour improved from 2s. to 3s. per barrel, and Wheat upwards of 3d. per 70 lbs. As a large supply will be looked for from North America, where the recent accounts represent the new crops as being prolific, the subject is of the last importance to our commercial readers, and to it we direct their special attention. Even with fine weather, it is believed, so low are the stocks, that the recent advance will be maintained; and, if the worst apprehensions are realized, Wheat, in less than a month from this time, may be at 80s. or even 90s. per quarter. If dependence is to be placed in the accounts from the Raliioner. realized, Wheat, in less than a month from this time, may be at 80s. or even 90s. per quarter. If dependence is to be placed in the accounts from the Baltic ports, the produce of Wheat in the districts where it is most extensively grown is likely to be very deficient. At Danzig a good deal of speculation has been going on, and prices equal to 42s. per quarter, free on board, have, it is said, been paid. For supplies received from the interior, down the Vistula, 34s. to 36s. have been realised. At Rostock and the lower Baltic ports 34s. per quarter, free on board, have been given, and even at these rates only a limited quantity could be had. At Stettin nearly the same rates have ruled. In short, the least additional excitement would send up the price of Wheat alarmingly all over Europe.

The state of the weather has been making itself fet in the cotton market. The gloomy atmosphere

The state of the weather has been making itself fet in the cotton market. The gloomy atmosphere of last week chilled all disposition for business, and prices on the middling kinds of American declined id. per ib. The sales of the week were only 32,000. Yesterday, however, the market railied a little, speculators were nibbling, and matters wore a more healthy appearance. The sales were 8000 bags, and of this quantity 3000 American were taken on speculation. In the manufacturing districts there has been no change worthy of notice. Business remains in nearly the same condition as at the sailing of the last packet, with, perhaps, less buoyancy of feeling, owing to circumstances at which we have already glanced.

glanced.

In the Iron trade there has been more doing of late. The price of Pig Iron has been reduced in Glasgow, where it commands £37s. 6d. per ton, and in Liverpool £315s. Bars realize £712s. 6d. to £715s. The price of Rails rules from £910s. to £10 per ton.

The intelligence which came to hand recently,

The intelligence which came to hand recently, that the current half year's interest, due on the stock of Pennsylvania, would not be paid—at least for the present—has had an injurious effect on the price of American securities generally. It will be seen that the prices of most kiads of the securities of the United States have suffered in public estimation, and this shock to confidence can only be restored by a speedy return to promptness and regularity.

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Serions fears of a failure of the harvest now begin to be felt. The weather has been far from favorable for the harvest. The supply of grain at present in the country is very limited, and a failure of the coming crop would be a serious inconvenience. The stock of United States flour in Liverpool, under lock, consists of 96,385 bbls; of which about 15,000 are sweet, the remainder sour; should the new wheat want help, this article, owing to the low coarse quality of the Baltic wheat, will be of unusual virtue, as it will give strength and color also.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The last few days have been unfortunately rife in railway accidents. Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come singly, and the calamities of locomotive transit strengthen the correctness of the axiom. Lord Palmerston brought the subject before the House of Coramons, and coupled the strangery enough, with a strong condemnator. mities of locomotive transit strengthen the correctness of the axiom. Lord Palmerston brought the subject before the House of Coramons, and coupled it, strangely enough, with a strong condemnatory peroration on the defenceless state of our seahoard. With regard to travelling by rail, the Premier threatened, unless the directors used a keener supervision over their servants, to case them of the duty, and transfer it to the hands of the Executive Government—a threat which will probably work a speedy and permanent cure. On the subject of national protection, he evinced less apprehension and seemed to chide the fears of his assailant. War seems remote, but the best mode of keeping it so is to be prepared for it at all times. Capidity is often excited by a contrary policy. The present is the age of mechanical wonder, and in deciding the tate of nations by physical conflict, the engineer will play as prominent a part hereafter, as the field-marshal has done in times gone by. It is this consciousness of living under circumstances so different ifrom our fathers that has probably inspired Lord Palmerston with his patrioute raisgivings.

Mr. Fielden, one of the members for Oldham—a large manufacturer, and a gentleman of extreme political opinions—showed, in an able speech, the other night, how grindingly oppressive the income tax can be made, even in the case of an obstreporous member of Parliament. Mr. Fieldin's wealth and credit enabled him to make a statement which would have been the ruin of a smaller man—that his business, so far from yielding a profit, entailed an actual loss. The commissioners treated his assertion, even his oath, with indifference. They first assessed his business as producing £21,000 profit, and then, on appeal, unceremonously reduced the amount to \$12,000—for refusing to pay the tax on which, the officers of the Government distrained on his goods! But although he made out his case, he obtained no redress. He merely succeeded in proving what every one knew to be a fact, that many are obliged to

consequences—that of revealing their peculiary nakedness.

The Slave-trade Treaty Bill, which seeks to render the subjects of Brazil amenable to English law courts, and to treat them as pirates, has met with a becoming, but a fruitless, opposition.

America, Texas, and Mexico.

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If Mexico be powerless, France neuter, and England indifferent, Texas is no longer a separate and independent republic, but "annexed" to the United States. The Texan Congress, after an amiable struggle between the Senate and House of Representatives as to which should have the glory of originating the measure, have consented to let the "people and territory of the republic of Texas be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with the republican form of government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union." This was followed by another joint resolution of the two legislative boaties, relative to the introduction of United States troops into Texas; and an American agent, immediately after the passing of the annexation resolutions, proceeded to select military posts for the said troops.

tions, proceeded to select military posts for the said troops.

Whether this is to be the end or the beginning of the Texan drama, lies where a great many other curious things are waiting to come forth—in the womb of time. Mexico, unaided, can oppose no serious obstacle to the completion of annexation, though it is probable she will place herself in opposition to it. If she should act in concert with any power, it can only be with England, for M. Guizot has solemnlyproclaimed that France will not interfere between Texas and the United States. But he said nothing about non-interference, if England should move in the business. Our own opinion, however, is that this country will not move in it, further than she already has, viz. to endeavor, by diplomatic intervention, to prevent the annexation. Sir Robert Peel would hardly go to war upon the subject; more

especially as it now wears the appearance of a national proceeding. A Congress has been elected and convened expressly for the purpose of declaring, in the name of the people of Texas, whether that country should on the annexed; and now, in the name of the people (for so we must interpret the forms that have been observed) they declare that it shall. Upon what ground, then, sould England, or any other nation, forbid this act of the people! Mexicocan do so, because Mexico still regards Texas as a revolted province of her own empire, and still possesses the right, therefore, if she be able, to recover possession of it.

The introduction of United States troops into Texas was in fulfilment of the assurances contained in the letter of Major Donelson, the American Charge d'Affaires at Texas, to Mr. Allen, Acting Secretary of State of the Texas Republic. The following extract from this letter will show that the American Government is prepared to maintain its acquisition of the new State at the point of the sword:—

In answer to the application thus made for the employment of the troops of the United States on the frontier of Texas, the undersigned is authorized to say that, as soon as the existing government and the Convention of Texas shall have accepted the terms of annexation now under their consideration, the President of the United States will then conceive it to be both his right and his duty to employ the army in defending this State against the attacks of any foreign power; and, that this defence may be promptly and efficiently given, should the anticipated emergency arise rendering it necessary, the undorsigned is also authorized to say, that a force, consisting of 3,000 men, placed upon the border adjacent to Texas, will be prepared to act without a moment's dealy, within the torritory of Texas, supen the basis of an acknowledgement of the indumination of a reaty of peace between Mexico and Texas, upon the basis of an acknowledgement of the indemnity of the latter, which certainly shows that the French Mini

the state of the present to ack without a measure of the control of the present to ack without a measure of the control of the present to ack without a measure of the present to ack with the present to ack with the present step by step, accelerated the event at which the latter is now so chagrined. The ungrateful, not to say pitiful, conduct of Santa Anna, in constantly keeping in "hot water," and actually making war upon the people who first defeated, and then, with a generous heroism, gave him life and liberty, caused Texas to be attracted, as sympathetically as the pole attracts the needle, to the United States. The citizens of that country were in feeling, as they now are in name, citizens of the great Republic—one common sympathy of country, and kindred, and institutions, animated alike the minor and the major Republic. The "star-spangled banner" has increased another The "star-spangled banner" has increased another stripe, and has baffled the policy of European statesmen—those long-headed personages, who fancy that, like Joshua, the sun ought to stand still at their bidding. What has taken place was inevitable in the nature of things, and has long since been anticipated by all who could read the signs of the political horoscope. But American aggrandisement, they the nature of things, and has long since been anticipated by all who could read the signs of the political horoscope. But American aggrandisement, they say, will not stop here. This large slice of decrepal Mexico may feed, but will not satisfy, greedy republicans. Yearnings after California are already apparent. Oregon, nay, Mexico itself, may be swallowed up speedily by the energetic Anglo-American race, now spreading over the northern continent. Such are the fears that shake the rulers of the old world—fears which are participated in, to some extent, by many who ought to know better, in our own island. island.
TEXAS.—It is very mortifying to perceive that

world—fears which are participated in, to some extent, by many who ought to know better, in our own island.

Texas.—It is very mortifying to perceive that those races in America which upheld slavery and the old aristocracy of color should be thriving and increasing in numbers, wealth, peace, and power, whilst that race which has proclaimed the great principle of human squality, and acted upon it, should remain poor and divided, its industry paralyzed, its efforts at political organization utter lailures, and its very existence threatened by the encroachments of its neighbors. The Anglo-Americans and the Portuguese-Brazilians, thrive; the Spanish race, even in the most favored position dwindles. Within 20 years the Anglo-Americans have swollen from 10,000,000 to 18,000,000; within the same time, being about the period of their freedom, the Mexicans have increased from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000, that too being mostly Indian increase. There are 1,000,000 of whites in Mexico, 2,000,000 of mixed race, 4,000,000 of Indians. How can such a population withstand or compete with the expansive power of the Anglo-American ? And yet the philanthropist could not hesitate which to prefer. In Mexico the Indian walks armed by the side of the white man, his best support, his free laborer, and friend. The American drives his slave-gang before him to the cultivation of a new soil. The worst features of humanity are prominent in the one, the best features in the other; but the bad prevails, and, as we cannot take upon us to set straight by the strong hand what we think unfitting in the ways of Providence, we must deplore and abide. There does indeed seem to be a powerful demon employed counteracting and undoing all that we have done or can do against slavery and the slave trade. Nowhere has it more completely baffiled our efforts than on this very land of Texas. But the struggle from the first was a vain one. Had we, indeed, on first recognizing the independent State; but capitalists refused to repair thither, the American alone migra

ships and regiments to the Rio Grande. Polk has shown himself in this a worthy son of Jackson; indeed an improvement upon old Hickory, since he has avoided the violence and bloodshed which accompanied the General's seizure of the Floridas.—The question now is, whether the British Government and that of France, having failed, will be content to refrain from all further interference. Will they give up their claim/upon Texas, as a portion of Mexico, for the 60,000,000 dollars due by Mexico to them? Will these European powers remain strangers to the settlement of a new frontier between Mexico and the 30th state of the Union, or will attempts be made, by negotiation at Washington, to settle these in conjunction with the Oregon frontier? Mr. M'Lane is on his way to England to negotiate the latter affair. The very mission shows a desire on the part of the President to come to some amicable arrangement, and this is done the better, for the American zeal for territory having been satisfied in the direction of Texas, will now throw itself into the Oregon question with the usual fury of appeals to popular desires. It remains to be seen what attitude will be taken by the American whigs, by those who stigmatized annexation. If Mexico remain quiet, they will have but weak arguments to bring forward. President Polk's success will add to his popularity, as well as that of the democrats, and there seems little doubt that these are determined to follow up their victory by reducing the protecting tariff down to a tariff requisite for revenue alone. It seems to be confidently asserted that Mr. Walker will propose thus measure at the opening of Congress. Should it take place, it will in some measure reconcile England to the loss of free trade with Texas.—Examiner.

[From the London Morning Chronicle, July 31.]

Another triumph for the foreign policy of the To-

which Sir Robert Peel met Mr. Polk's assertion of his country's right. For your weak statesmen always affect the pendulum movement. They love to oscillate and alternate—be humble to-day,' because they were brave yesterday—to excite hopes one day in order to dash them the next—and make a bold claim, in order to reap the full disgrace of weakly abandoning it.

bandoning it.

Poor Mexico is most to be commiserated. She Poor Mexico is most to be commiserated. She seems to have relied implicitely on the influence of England, and to have trusted her cause to Captain Elliot. The English envoy has proved a reed, which has broken in Mexican hands. For, had Mexico exerted herself, she might have made better terms at Washington. Be she ever so acquiescent at present, ever so autions to avoid war, there remain the different questions of frontier and of territory which may be claimed as portions of Texas. We have before mentioned, that by some even Santa Fé was claimed within its limits. Nor is there any knowing to what point American pretensions may extend. We are not of those who deem it certain that the Anglo-American race will prevail, and drive the Spanish, even where most agglomerated, from the fertile vallies and rich table lands of Mexico, into the barren fastnesses of the isthmus. The Mexican creoles are good and valiant soldiers, to expel whom from their homes and country would cost the American adventurers dear. Yet, when we consider that the prizes in Mexico are not merely sugar and cotton grounds, wherein to work

isthmus. The Mexican creoies are good and valuant soldiers, to expel whom from their homes and country would cost the American adventurers dear. Yet, when we consider that the prizes in Mexico are not merely sugar and cotton grounds, wherein to work slaves, but the richest mines in the world, there is cause to fear that the Mexicans will yet have to fight for their central provinces. As to their northera ones, kept uninhabited by missionary policy as well asby the infecundity and mactivity of the Spanish race, we fear it is a vain hope, and as vain an injunction as that of Canute to the waves, to say to the Anglo-Americans they must not advance.

Hitherto much dependence has been placed on the anti-slavery and anti-extension party in the eastern and maritime portions of the United States, which could not contemplate without fear the balance of political power in the union carried altogether westward—slavery, too, hanging at that preponderant end. The late Presidential election has, however, completely overborne them. Texas is annexed, and the north must look itself to extension, in order to compete with rival and with southern interests. War, however, even with Mexico alone, would render the annexation measure and policy most distasteful to the north. And it is evidently in fear of such objections and oppositions that the American diplomatists and ministers proceed with such apparent regularity in this business, such an affected observance of forms, and such careful and long winded defence of their conduct, and disavowal of either violent means, or of trying to influence the tree act of Texas in an undue way. With a'll this suaviter in modo there is, however, the fortster in re, declaring that although the vote of Congress does not definitively, and at once, render Texas a State of the Federation, yet still, being in progress towards that state, it is entitled to military defence and protection. The step taken is decisive, the definance peremptory; but both are speciously and ar gumentatively borne out, for met

general feeling of dissatisfaction is entertained against the Ministry, and especially against M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for having permitted the diplomatic agents of France to associate themselves with the agents of England in their exertions to induce the Mexican government to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and to prevent its annexation to the United States. It is true that it is not quite certain that the French agents, nor even the English, have taken so very active a part against annexation as has been represented; but still there is the best reason to believe that they regarded it, and do regard it, with anything but favor. England's dislike of annexation may be understood; but France has no particular interest either for or against the measure. Now, as the annexation has always been morally certain of accomplishment, even from the first agitation of it, she has committed a great mistake and a great improdence in associating herself, in any degree, to the opposition to it; for every schosiboy knows that it is bad policy for a Cabinet to meddle in a dispute between two nations with which she is on very friendly terms, inasmuch as, take which side she will, she is sure to offend one or the other; and it is still worse policy to side with that nation which it was clearly to he foreseen would be the loser. In its conduct on this unhappy Texas question, the French Cabinet has wounded the feelings of the American government and people, and incurred the risk of chilling the warmth of the alliance that has so long existed between the two countries, without doing any good to herself, and without trendering any real service to her English ally, whose cause she so quixotically espoused.

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The London Morning Herald says Texas is of no consequence to them, and they would not take her as a gift. The United States is welcome to her; that neither England nor France care anything about her being annexed to this country, and that Mexico instead of quarrelling about the nuptials, had better act like a sensible mother, and give her daughter

The Dublin Evening Mail announces the resignation of Mr. Lucas, the Under Secretary of State.—
It has been accepted by the Lord Lieutenant. Ill health is assigned as the reason of his retirement from office. Our Irish contemporary remarks: "It is pretty well understood that this is the third occasion on which Mr. Lucas has tendered his resignation of the Under Secretaryship—once during the Viceroyalty of Lord de Grey; a second time shortly after the appointment of Lord Heytesbury; and now, when the resignation has been accepted. We believe, and we have grounds for so expressing the opinion, that for some time Mr. Lucas had been in a delicate state of health, and that latterly his eyes have become extremely troublesome—that the one requires exercise, the others rest."

This office was heid, under the whig administration, by the late Mr. T. Drummond, the "landlord's lecturer," as he was called, from his celebrated admonition to the Irish landed proprietors that "property had its duties as well as its rights."

Mr. Pennefather, son of Baron Pennefather, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Glengall, has been appointed Under Secretary of State, in the room of E. Lucas.

CAPTURE OF FIVE OF MOLLY MAGUIRE'S MEN.—A correspondent of the Evening Packet, announces

pointed Under Secretary of State, in the room of E. Lucas.

CAPTURE OF FIVE OF MOLLY MAGUIRE'S MEN.—A correspondent of the Evening Packet, announces that on Tuesday night, the 22d of July, Mr. Christopher Plunkett, R. M., accompanied by sub-inspector May, and his police party, and also by a party of the 5th Fusileers, commanded by Lieut. Millman, proceeded from Swadlinbar to Glen and Ballinagleragh, where, after a march of upwards of thirty miles, they succeeded in apprehending five of Moily Maguire's sons, who have been fully identified and committed to prison to abide their trial. This capture has afforded great satisfaction, being regarded as evidence that the authorities possess such information as will enable them to break up the dreadful confederacy organized for the destruction of life and property.

Repeal Association.—At the meeting on the Re-

public.

Mr. O'Connell said that if they did so, their names should be struck off the rolls of Conciliation Hall. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be over £250.

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Wexpord Repeal. Demonstration.—This great repeal demonstration took place on Wednesday, the 23d ult. The progress of Mr. O'Connell from Bray to Wexford is described as one long triumpbal procession. The last named town was crowded with people awaiting Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell responded to the toast proposing his health. Having read Lingard's account of the alleged atrocity, he proceeded to congratulate the women of Wexford on their present safety. The ruthless barbarians should never again even think of slaughtering one of them. His countrymen would die by inches sooner than permit them to do so again. Mr. O'Connell concluded by exhorting them to return an out and out repealer as their representative in parliament.

REPEAL MEETING AT GALWAY.—Mr. O'Connell has had another monster meeting at Galway.

THE FATAL CONFLICT AT BALLINHASSIG.—A meeting was held at Cork on Tuesday last, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition, in order to express to her Majesty's government the opinions of the citizens regarding the recent inquest on the bodies of seven persons killed by the police at the fair of Ballinhassig.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—We have most satisfactory reports from all parts of the country, representing the crops as promising great abundance. A letter from Clonmel says:—"I have been many years an extensive and practical farmer; I have been very much through the South since Monday, and I never witnessed such splendid crops—wheat, oats, potatoes, all."—Dublin Evening Post.

France.

never witnessed such splendid crops—wheat, oats, potatoes, all."—Dublin Evening Post.

France.

A statue has been erected in the Court of the Louvre to the memory of the Duc d'Orleans, the King's eldest son, who was killed by a fall from his carriage three years ago. It bears a simple inscription: "L'Armée au Duc d'Orleans, Prince Royal," but whether it has been actually erected at the expense of the army is doubtful. The statue is much admired, though the critics criticise it severely. What, however, is there that that captious class does not criticise?

Scarcely had the scandalous affair of Victor Hugo ceased to be talked about, than another equally scandalous comes upon the tapis. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, a man of great wealth, high rank, and good family, pleading for a separation from his wife, on the ground of adultery—his wife pleading, in her turn, for a separation from him on account of his adultery—and there being every reason to believe that both are nearly equally culpable. Another case is related, in which a Marquis, holding a high official situation, sought the hand of a young lady of great wealth, and married her. On leading her to her nuptial chamber, he addressed her, "Madame, I love you not; my heart is given to Madame —, and I shall live with her. I can never love you, but if you choose to reside in the same house with us, you may; if not, you must return to your parents!" The man then left her to her reflections. This virgin-wife of course returned to her parents, but grief has deprived her of reason, and she is now in a lunatic asylum. As to the husband, he lives on the fortune of his wife with his mistress. It is in France alone that such things as this can happen.

The celebration of the Revolution of 1850 began

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The celebration of the Revolution of 1830 began in Paris on Monday, with religious observances, in homor of those who perished. Tuesday was the day of repoicing, there was a kind of fair on the Champs Elysees and at the Barriere du Trone; a concert in the garden of the Tuilleries, and at night an illumination with fireworks.

M. Guizot left Paris on Monday for Val Richer, his seat in Normandy. M. Duchatel supplies the place of M. Guizot at the Foreign Office during the absence of the latter.

The Monitcur publishes the estimate for 1846—in which the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures are fixed at 1,434,339,406 francs, and the ways and means at 1,355,489,406 francs,

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Spain.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 26th ult. According to the letters from Malaga inserted in the Heraldo, the Progresista conspiracy, discovered in that city, had ramifications in the Ronda, Grenada, and different other parts of Andalusia. Among the persons arrested are Lieut. Colonel Lara, and other officers, a great number of sergeants of the regiment of Jaen, a merchant named Hervas, the lawyer Cardero, Messrs. Canadillas, Saborio, and other individuals known to profess Progresista principles. The Heraldo states that Madrid was also to have been the theatre of a revolutionary movement, and that the police had seized copies of an incendiary proclamation, printed in the vicinity of the capital on the 23d, and which purported to be the manifesto of the "Liberal Union." Extraordinary precautions were taken for the maintenance of tranquilility in Madrid, and the night before the entire garrison had been suddenly placed under arms. The authorities of Malaga had informed the government that good order had not been an instant disturbed in that city. The political chief of Cuidad Real having seized a treasonable correspondence carried on between the Carlists of that province, had thought proper to ban-

rent, but I cannot ascertain that they had the slightest foundation.

From Catalonia, the latest intelligence is, that the insurrection has been completely suppressed, owing to the severe measures taken by the military commanders. It is put down, perhaps—but it is feared that it is only slumbering, not entirely extinguished. At one time it assumed a very serious appearance—so much so, that the Government caused vessels to be detained in case they should be needed for her Majesty's service, but this order has since been removed. The insurgents blocked up the course of the water in which the Queen was accustomed to bathe, and thereby caused some temporary inconvenience.

venience.

The Barcelona Chamber of Commerce has prepared an address to all similar bodies in the kingdom, calling on them to petition the Cortes about the admission of Cuba sugars into the English mar-

Should England persist in excluding them, the Should England persist in excluding them, the Barcelona merchants recommend recourse to reprisals, and prohibit the importation into Spain, Cuba, and other Spanish colonies of various articles of English manufacture, such as linens, cloth, hardware, muslin, and machinery.

Switzerland.

Lucenne, July 21.—The deliberations of the Diet

Switzerland.

Lucerne, July 24.—The deliberations of the Diet have hitherto been without political interest, and of a mere domestic character. The motion to postpone the assembling of the Federal Camp for a year was rejected by a large majority. The discussion of the question as to the revision of the paete federal has been again postponed.

A very melancholy event has plunged the country into consternation and dismay. M. Leu, one of the leading members of the Jesuits' party, was found dead in his bed, weltering in his blood. His partisans declare, loudly and unequivocally, that he was basely assassinated; his political opponents, on the contrary, declare, with equal confidence, that he committed suicide. The physicians declare that from the position the ball took (he was shot through the heart with a pistol), he could not have committed suicide, and the fact that no pistol was found by his side confirms their assertion. But on the other hand there are no traces of any person entering the house—no noise was heard though twenty people at least were in the house—the shutters of his bedroom were closed, and his wife sleeping by his side, was alarmed by the report of the pistol, but saw no one. The affair is enveloped in great mystery, but it is to be hoped it will be cleared up. The agitation the matter has caused is really indescribable, and it has embittered the ill feeling which the different parties bear towards each other. My opinion is, that more blood will flow before the people become calmed down; and perhaps this suicide or assassination, whichever it may be, may be made the cause for it.

Since the above paragraph was set in type, the French papers bring intelligence that the murderer has been apprehended. He had been a laborer in the service of M. Leu, had borrowed money from his master, who had recently demanded it, and hence the committal of the bloody deed! These facts, if correct, relieve the atrocity of the still deeper stain which previously attached to it. As a deed of blood, the murder is suffic

Belgium.

The Independence of Brussels announces the formation of the new Ministry, after a considerable period spent in negotiations. The following is a list of

the new government:

— Premier—M. Dechampes, as Minister of Foreign
Affairs, now Minister of Public Works.

Interioi—M. Van de Weyer, the present Ambas-

Finance—M. Malow, the present Governor of Antwerp.

Justice—M. D'Anethom.

War—M. Dupont.

Russia.

Sr. Petersburgh, July 19.—The general commanding in Caucasus, Woronzow, has succeeded in gaining a victory; but, though made the most of by our officials, it does not appear to have been a very brilliant affair. Nevertheless, as a victory it is something, for so far Russia has had more defeats than triumphs in her encounters with her daring and warlike foes.

The Emperor has issued an ukase, depriving certain classes of the privilege of obtaining nobility, in virtue of official station, with the same case as has heretofore been customary. The measure isagreeable to the aristocracy, for the yearly additions to their ranks became so congiderable, as to lessen the consideration with which they think it desirable that the aristocracy should be regarded.

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Prussia.

Berlin, July 22.—Four things at present occupy the attention of our people and press. The first is the Zollverein, on which there is no end to talk, and scribbling, and guessing; but as the real deliberations of the persons deputed by the different states only commence on the 8th of August, though their formal meeting took place a fortnight ago, and as the result of those deliberations will not be known for some time, it is useless to occupy one's self with the aforesaid gossip. The next thing is the visit of the Queen of England to the banks of the Rhine, for which great preparations are being made. The third is the gigantic concerts and cermonies that are to take place at Bona, on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven, on the 10th of August. The last, and perhaps the most important of all, is the project of the constitution, which the King is said to be determined to give. A constitution to Prussia was promised years ago, but delayed on one pretence or the other. The present King long since declared that the people were entitled to it, and when the royal power passed into his hands, he promised that they should have it. But though prayed and entreated again and again, he has intherto always shuffled out of the fulfilment of his pledge. Whether at last his conscience has pricked him into the redemption of his solemn promise, I know not. For my part, I am not very sanguine that it has, for I am one of the old-fashioned people who never place much credit in a person who has suffered himself to be convicted over and over again of most monstrous fibbing. But still the press seems confident of the matter, and even gives a sketch of what the new constitution will be. The faith of these newspapers is very great, to believe after so many cruel deceptions.

Count d'Arraim, the able Minister of the Interior, has quitted the Cabinet, and is succeede

tions to its agent from day to day, according to circumstances.

The new church continues its course and meets with success and with defeat; but upon the whole it gains more triumphs than checks. The Pope applied to the king to take measures to prevent the spread of the schism; but his mejesty refused, reminding his holiness that he did not help him, the king, in his struggles a little while ago, in the mixed marriage question. The government gives no encouragement to the new sect, but on the contrary, regards its proceedings with very great inquietude. Still it has not refused it permission to celebrate its rites to the Protestant churches, when the ministers thereof give permission.

permission.

From the neighboring States there is no news that I think worth communicating. Wurtemburg, though a small kingdom indeed, ever advancing in a liberal direction, has lately passed laws giving the same privileges, political and civil, to the Jews, as are enjoyed by other classes.